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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

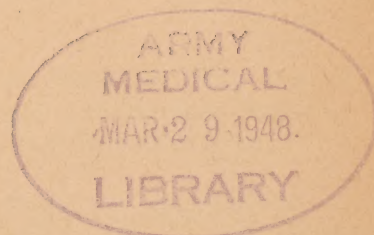
For Period

8 March - 14 March

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Number 63

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SECTION I

GENERAL

For the information and guidance of Military Government Health Officers, Army Film Library films on medical subjects which are classified "restricted", cannot be shown to Japanese audiences.

Model Health Center

Col. Crawford F. Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, will officially open the Model Health Center in Suginami Ward, Tokyo, on Monday, 15 March, with a brief lecture on the purpose, function and organization of a health center.

Following the opening address, Public Health and Welfare and Ministry of Welfare officials in addition to the Model Health Center staff, will participate in conducting the initial week long program, designed to show the 12 functions of a health center, by means of lectures and clinical and field demonstrations.

Carefully planned and prepared American and Japanese visual and auditory aid material, depicting the functions and organization of a health center, has been placed throughout the center.

In addition to the demonstration periods, outlined in Section VII, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #61 (22-28 February) an additional period, 26 April to 1 May, has been planned for Japanese Public Health Officials.

Every effort has been made to make these demonstrations as complete as possible. The value and importance the Model Health Center holds in the reorganization, expansion and improvement of all health centers in Japan cannot be over emphasized.

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Foreign Nationals

Every prefectural governor was informed on 9 March by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that canned goods for the foreign residents will be distributed on the 10th of every month, effective as of 10 March. Some delays may be anticipated but it is desired that foreign nationals accept their ration on the day designated by local officials.

On 9 March all governors of prefectures were requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to inform the Ministry on the following:

- a. What kinds of canned goods were being offered foreign nationals.
- b. What action is being taken by prefectures to make available assorted kinds of canned goods.

The Ministry desires that prefectural officials offer a variety of choice in canned goods.

Kure and Hiroshima have been directed to furnish the Ministry information on - what kinds of canned goods have been received by them during the last six months and why only Bean Soup and Corn Starch has been offered to foreign nationals.

Distribution of Child Welfare Officials.

The Ministry of Welfare has authorized the following number of Child Welfare officials. Totals in the first column were previously mentioned in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #54, for the period 4-10 January.

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DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD WELFARE OFFICIALS

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Officials Authorized in 1947</u>	<u>Increasing Number of Officials pre- arranged in 1948</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hokkaido	17	11	28
Aomori	3	3	6
Iwate	3	2	5
Miyagi	5	2	7
Akita	3	1	4
Yamagata	4	2	6
Fukushima	4	3	7
Ibaraki	3	3	6
Tochigi	4	3	7
Gumma	4	3	7
Saitama	6	6	12
Chiba	7	6	13
Tokyo	50	31	81
Kanagawa	23	16	39
Niigata	6	5	11
Toyama	4	2	6
Ishikawa	5	3	8
Fukui	3	0	3
Yamanashi	3	0	3
Nagano	6	2	8
Gifu	4	4	8
Shizuoka	9	7	16
Aichi	20	18	38
Mie	7	5	12
Shiga	3	1	4
Kyoto	16	8	24
Osaka	34	27	61
Hyogo	19	15	34
Nara	3	0	3
Wakayama	4	3	7
Tottori	3	1	4
Shimane	3	1	4
Okayama	4	3	7
Hiroshima	9	5	14
Yamaguchi	10	9	19
Tokushima	3	1	4
Kagawa	3	2	5
Ehime	6	5	11
Kochi	3	0	3
Fukuoka	19	11	30
Saga	3	0	3
Nagasaki	7	6	13
Kumamoto	6	3	9
Oita	5	3	8
Miyazaki	3	3	6
Kagoshima	4	3	7
Total	373	248	621

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas relief supply shipments, numbers 52, 53 and 54 respectively, to LARA have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

a. 52nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Oregon Mail on 28 February and contained 2.09 tons (clothing).

b. 53rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. General Gordon on 2 March and contained 57.72 tons (food, 56.97 tons - clothing, .75 tons).

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c. 54th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Marine Leopard on 5 March and contained 69.95 tons (food, 55.26 tons - clothing, 14.69 tons).

Monthly Public Assistance Report - January

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following Public Assistance totals for the month of January. Other figures are shown for the purpose of comparison:

	<u>Jan 1948</u>	<u>Dec 1947</u>	<u>Jan 1947</u>
No. of Persons in Institutions	137,796	138,623	100,545
No. of persons in Non-Institutional	<u>2,061,798</u>	<u>2,702,650</u>	<u>2,790,791</u>
Total	2,199,594	2,841,273	2,891,336
Assistance in Cash*	393,573,119	399,638,024	160,259,872
Assistance in Kind	<u>14,329,113</u>	<u>39,704,857</u>	<u>91,344,697</u>
Total	¥407,902,232	¥439,342,881	¥251,604,569

*Before deduction for repayment

Monthly Prefectural Public Assistance Report - January

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	13,391	62,228	1,391,603	21,194,913
Aomori	842	33,430	1,713	6,064,154
Iwate	460	42,359	72,739	6,368,616
Miyagi	1,636	49,082	63,000	5,692,937
Akita	1,043	49,362	799,679	8,398,807
Yamagata	1,743	42,473	32,952	6,411,191
Fukushima	904	54,945	277,895	8,619,643
Ibaraki	1,387	44,017	363,456	5,357,428
Tochigi	596	24,722	-	4,471,391
Gunma	3,795	52,466	480,397	6,758,569
Saitama	1,109	43,012	336,781	7,484,406
Chiba	2,393	44,131	41,587	6,834,868
Tokyo	19,309	128,174	-	37,825,972
Kanagawa	4,799	43,154	-	11,794,648
Niigata	10,814	64,362	44,797	9,738,975
Toyama	1,146	30,588	-	5,459,443
Ishikawa	1,126	33,262	298,170	6,589,038
Fukui	835	23,351	493,268	3,719,141
Yamanashi	428	20,856	858,673	3,392,053
Nagano	2,828	54,590	34,157	9,697,393
Gifu	1,836	36,465	499,022	6,536,311
Shizuoka	5,028	52,080	418,614	10,063,239
Aichi	7,238	76,201	974,280	13,901,745
Mie	911	37,266	-	7,599,070
Shiga	476	29,121	-	3,372,498
Kyoto	2,870	55,596	1,868,793	12,744,790
Osaka	8,522	73,215	19,538	21,603,491
Hyogo	6,538	86,637	-	24,746,446
Nara	517	23,291	4,218	4,045,713
Wakayama	392	30,883	26,630	5,979,859
Tottori	564	19,136	-	3,163,766
Shimane	609	28,088	-	4,526,952
Okayama	2,834	43,161	42,050	7,718,946
Hiroshima	1,985	54,071	157,622	10,553,264
Yamaguchi	8,814	35,182	5,659	7,680,640

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Monthly Prefectural Public Assistance Report - Cont'd.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Tokushima	1,446	29,208	78,509	4,716,647
Kagawa	1,411	27,135	869,096	4,048,085
Ehime	694	36,509	527,205	6,419,469
Kochi	556	19,618	315,339	3,789,348
Fukuoka	3,601	69,856	307,309	13,486,339
Saga	2,003	35,735	449,856	4,674,622
Nagasaki	1,460	37,806	165,741	7,803,513
Kumamoto	2,107	42,897	89,669	6,872,256
Oita	1,474	22,841	-	3,752,806
Miyazaki	1,054	37,682	1,860,690	4,062,854
Kagoshima	2,272	81,554	58,406	7,709,428
TOTAL	137,796	2,061,798	14,329,113	393,475,683**

** After deductions for repayments.

Technical Bulletin on Welfare Subjects

Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin concerning welfare subjects carry the Symbol PH-TB-WEL, and are intended for the use of the Welfare Officer of the Military Government Team. One copy of a Technical Bulletin is sent to each Military Government Team with the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin. The following Technical Bulletins have been issued concerning welfare matters:

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Month Issued</u>
TB-PH-WEL-1	Foreign Nationals	January 1947
TB-PH-WEL-2	Japan Social Work Association	August 1947
TB-PH-WEL-3	Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia	(Revised) January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-4	Financing of Community Welfare Activities in Japan	September 1947
TB-PH-WEL-5	Glossary of Japanese Welfare Terms	September 1947
TB-PH-WEL-6	Duties and Functions of Welfare Officers, Military Government	October 1947
TB-PH-WEL-7	Minsei-in	November 1947
TB-PH-WEL-8	National Welfare Agencies in Japan	December 1947
TB-PH-WEL-9	Foreign Nationals Ration	January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-10	National Disaster Law	January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-11	The Child Welfare Law	February 1948

A translation of the Child Welfare Law was sent out with TB-PH-WEL-11. Also of importance to Welfare Officers is a Technical Bulletin, subject: "Administration of Health, Welfare and Social Insurance in Japan", TB-PH-AFM-3, dated February 1948. Section I, "Ministry of Welfare" and Section II, "Public Welfare and Social Insurance" have been issued.

Information concerning the Social Insurance Programs is contained in TB-PH-SS-1, subject: "Social Insurance in Japan", dated March 1948.

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SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The third national dental examination will be held 4 May in Tokyo, Osaka and Kokure. Members of the Board have been selected by the Ministry of Welfare.

Strict surveillance should be maintained to assure that dental technicians and others without dental license are not practicing dentistry.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of this Division attended a conference in Kyoto for the purpose of revising the present Tuberculosis Eradication Law in effort to stimulate the use of the intradermal method of testing in lieu of the subcutaneous method now employed. A discussion on payment of indemnities was held and received favorable comment from all parties concerned.

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period of 6 - 12 March.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	1

Quarantine

Seventy head of hogs entered the quarantine station at Yokohama to undergo a period of quarantine prior to being shipped to Okinawa. These hogs were treated with anti-hog cholera and swine erysipelas vaccines.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The National Tuberculosis training program for nurses included five months of theory and experience as outlined below.

Theory which included the medical aspects of Tuberculosis was 157½ hours and nursing aspects total of 157½ hours.

The practical training of a two months period was divided into the following subjects and hours:

A. Clinical Practice -- Anti-Tuberculosis Association Clinics.....18 hours (½ week).

- 1) Assisting with Physical Examinations.
- 2) Giving Instruction and Advice.
- 3) Assisting with X-ray and Mass Examinations.

B. Home visiting to Tuberculous Patients.....90 hours (2½ weeks).

- 1) Visits to newly diagnosed patients -- teaching isolation technique, nursing care to some member of family, value of Sanatorium care and importance of contact examinations. (Nurses gave and read tuberculin tests in the home).

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- 2) Follow-up on known cases of tuberculosis who had lapsed in coming to clinic for pneumothorax.

C. Sanatorium Nursing Experience -- Hoseiyen Sanitorium....60 hours (1 week)

- 1) Routine nursing care
- 2) Nursing care to operative patients.
- 3) Observation of Tuberculosis Surgery.
- 4) X-ray practice, fixing and developing.
- 5) Laboratory practice, feces, urine, sputum and blood examination.

I. Observation of programs at Research Institute and Keio Nutrition Institute
4 weeks.

- 1) Demonstration and practice of use of Tuberculin and BCG Vaccine.
- 2) Demonstration and practice in laboratory examinations.
- 3) Demonstration of pathological anatomy in TB (case studies).
- 4) Demonstration and practice in food preparation and diet for the Tuberculous patient.

The 25 nurses from 15 prefectures who have just completed this special course are well qualified to assist in the Prefectural Tuberculosis program and should be contacted for this work and given supervision. The following were represented in this five-month course: Niigata, Saga, Fukuoka, Ishikawa, Tokyo-To, Aichi, Fukushima, Gifu, Akita, Iwate, Oita, Toyama, Chiba, Miyazaki and Hyogo.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The weekly report of production of IIT Duster & Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 29 February - 6 March:

	Balance 28 Feb	No. Mfgd. 29 Feb - 6 March	Total on Hand	Total Shipped to Date 6 March	Balance on Hand
IIT Duster	13,194	2,200	15,394	1,344	14,050
Sprayer Knapsack Type 3 gal. capacity	23,380	2,126	25,506	354	25,152
Sprayer pump type semi- automatic	11,936	620	12,556	30	12,526
Sprayer hand type ½ gal. capacity	11,014	600	11,614	100	11,514
Power Duster	16	11	27	0	27
TOTAL	59,540	5,557	65,097	1,828	63,269

A total of 4,531,087 lbs. of 10% IIT Dust, 342,748 gallons of 5% IIT Residual Effect Spray, and 189,450 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of Ministry of Welfare as of 6 March.

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Distribution

In the period 29 February to 6 March a total of 1,828 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment were shipped to ten prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision. Details of these shipments follow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>HT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	408	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	204	0	0
Kanagawa	240	0	0	0
Niigata	480	0	0	60
Ishikawa	24	0	0	0
Aichi	192	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	40
Hyogo	0	80	0	0
Hiroshima	0	70	0	0
Tokushima	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	1,344	354	30	100

SECTION VII

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The January report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	76,253
Arrests - Registered persons	17
Unregistered persons	60
Convictions - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	24
Thefts of narcotics	53
Losses by fire	6

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 6,000 fine to one year six months penal servitude and for non-registrants from ¥ 200 fine to two years penal servitude plus ¥ 10,000 fine. In addition to the above figures, charges against 21 non-registrants were dropped because of lack of evidence. As a result of inspections by narcotic agents, 19 registrants were admonished and five cases were disposed of administratively for minor technical violations.

The decrease in the number of registrants from 88,420 in December 1947 to the present figure is attributed to:

1. Exempt narcotic dealers who did not re-register because of the scarcity of exempt narcotic preparations.
2. Pharmacies who have stocked no narcotics, filled no narcotic prescriptions, and therefore did not re-register.
3. Narcotic dealers who through negligence or oversight allowed their registration to lapse.

Reports from Tokyo-To indicate 7 to 8 percent of the delinquent registrants in Japan probably re-registered in February. The Ministry of Welfare has been advised as follows:

1. To advise all prefectural narcotic agents to circularize delinquent registrants advising them that penalties will be incurred if registration is not made immediately.

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2. To have all registrants notified in November of each year that their registration certificates expire 31 December.

3. To provide penalties to be imposed for late registration.

During the training school for narcotic agents which opens in Tokyo 15 March, preventive measures to curtail thefts will be thoroughly discussed.

Late reports from four prefectures hindered preparations of the January report by the Ministry of Welfare. Headquarters Eighth Army Military Government has advised prefectural Military Government Teams will be instructed to take corrective action to assure that monthly reports are forwarded by Japanese prefectural officials to the Ministry of Welfare before the 10th of each month.

SECTION VIII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation Section

Sanitary teams are to be organized on the basis of 1 per 10,000 population. In case of necessity these may be increased to as many as one team per 2,000 people. The Japanese government has set up in its budget, funds to pay to the prefectures, 50% subsidy for the labor costs and 33-1/3% of the cost of sanitary supplies and equipment to finance the Sanitation Program.

The teams will consist of:

1. Sanitary inspector and foreman.
- 1 Assistant foreman who will keep record and supervise workers.
- 4 workers.

This is designed as a flexible unit a part of the sanitation section of each health center, that can be adapted to the various operations necessary to environmental sanitation. The teams should be assigned to a specific area within the health center district and are responsible for the control of:

- a. Street sanitation.
- b. Cleaning of open sewers and drains.
- c. The removal and disposal of accumulations of refuse, debris or waste material which might contribute to a public health hazard.
- d. The control of flies, mosquitoes, fleas, lice, rodents and any other vector of insect borne diseases, the control to consist of elimination of breeding areas, to make the necessary inspection of private and public premises, water supplies, waste collection and disposal facilities necessary to plan the work program within the district and the procurement of supplies and equipment, necessary in control programs.

SECTION IX

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Mr. Dale L. Rose has been appointed Social Insurance Analyst for the Social Security Division, Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP.

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Ministry of Welfare officials reported on the agenda of the meetings held 3 and 4 March in Tokyo which were attended by the chiefs of all prefectural insurance sections and branch offices and all social insurance referees. The conference emphasized: (1) the need for greater efforts in collecting premiums from employers delinquent in reporting or payments and (2) the responsibilities and functions of the referees. It was outlined that the referees should devote themselves to acquainting the public with the right of appeal and appeal procedure, pending the period when their time will be consumed with actual hearings.

Medical Care Payment under Social Insurance

Representatives of a sub-committee of the Social Insurance Investigating Committee presented a verbal report on the surveys they had conducted relative to the cost of medical care under the Health Insurance program. The Medical Fee Calculating Committee of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, of which representatives of the above committee are members, held several meetings regarding the fee-for-service for medical care under all insurances. Similar committees exist in the prefectures.

As previously announced, the national committee did recommend an increase in the fee for medical services for all social insurances except National Health Insurance. Because of a difference of opinion, the fee-for-service rate now is being further surveyed by both the Medical Association and the Research and Statistical Section in the Insurance Bureau relative to the probability of setting a new rate for the ensuing fiscal year. One subject where there is a wide difference of opinion is the cost of medical supplies and the amounts available through official rationing channels. The Sub-Committee has reports that approximately 80% of required medicines are available through the rationing system, and the representatives of the doctors claim only about 20% are available. Upon conferring with the Medical Supply Division of Public Health and Welfare Section, it was learned that the supply of rationed medicines is increasing and that approximately three-fourths of required medicine is being produced and distributed through channels in sufficient quantities to meet needs. The greatest difficulty which undoubtedly influenced the medical representatives' opinion is that doctors frequently fail to follow through on their requests for medicines. For reference regarding the rationing system, refer to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No. 53 for the period of 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948, No. 59 for the period 9 - 14 February; No. 60 for the period 15 - 21 February, and No. 61 for the period 22 - 28 February. As much of the difficulty regarding the fee-for-service rate is affected by the National Health Insurance program, the opinions from the various prefectures have been effective in determining the general recommended rate.

National Health Insurance

In some prefectures officials of the Welfare Bureau's Insurance Section were found to continue holding positions in the prefectural Federation of National Health Insurance Associations in addition to their government positions. In some cases a part of the total pay of such officials was derived from this source. For example, the Chief of the Subsection in charge of National Health Insurance would act simultaneously as representative or executive secretary of this Federation, or the Insurance Chief himself would hold a director's post. Wherever such practices were discovered the officials concerned were advised that, regardless of the alleged "savings" due to such cumulation of offices, they were not in keeping with stated policies. The prefectural Federations of National Health Insurance Associations ought to represent the point of view of the insured; their personnel should be clearly divorced from that of the prefectural Insurance Section.

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SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
#60	4 Mar 48	Plan for Distribution of Released Quinine Derivatives Manufactured in Japan	No	MG HQ 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare offering no objection to a plan for the distribution of released quinine derivatives.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMs
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl: Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 28 February 1948.

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STATEMENT OF CONTENT OF WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS

Cases and deaths are reported by local health offices to the prefectural offices where the local reports are consolidated into prefectural reports and forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare. Considerable difficulty has been encountered with delayed reports and late corrections. The value of the weekly report lies chiefly in the timeliness with which it can be released to public health officials. Every effort is being made to cut delayed reports and corrections to a minimum but it is still necessary to make special provisions for these late reports. The following procedures have therefore been adopted in preparing the weekly and monthly reports of communicable disease in Japan.

The weekly report by prefecture shows only the number of cases and deaths reported for the specific week concerned. Delayed reports and corrections are incorporated in the cumulative figures, as received. A master work sheet is maintained in the Health Statistics Division of Public Health and Welfare, however, on which the delayed reports and corrections are allocated to the week to which they refer. Hereafter the monthly report will be issued one week later than usual in order to allow for receipt of delayed and corrected reports for weeks within the current month. Thus, the monthly report will not be the sum of the weekly reports as published but will be as nearly complete as possible due to inclusion of delayed reports for the period covered.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 1948

During the week ending 28 February 1948 there were reported 12,506 cases of communicable disease compared with 11,402 cases in the preceding week.

Approximately 94 percent of all cases were due to the following five diseases: tuberculosis (5,937); pneumonia (4,059); measles (975); whooping cough (715); and influenza (77). Approximately 95 percent of the increase in all communicable disease cases was accounted for by increases in tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles and influenza. It should be noted that this apparent increase was due chiefly to the fact that the current summary is more complete than previously. Only Kagawa Prefecture failed to submit a report for the week ending 28 February whereas five prefectures were missing from the consolidation for the preceding week. Despite the more complete reporting an 11 percent decrease was recorded in the incidence of whooping cough. The current and cumulative case rates for these diseases were: tuberculosis, 397.5 and 333.1 respectively; pneumonia, 271.8 and 254.9; measles, 65.3 and 52.2; whooping cough, 47.9 and 52.3; and influenza, 5.2 and 6.5.

The remaining 12 acute communicable diseases accounted for 743 cases and 91 deaths during the week ending 28 February compared with 727 cases and 73 deaths in the preceding week. One prefecture (Kagawa) was not included in the current report compared with two omissions (Gunma and Oita) previously. Diphtheria was the only disease for which a sizeable decrease was recorded and increases were registered in the incidence of dysentery, typhoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis. The current incidence rate, however, was less than in the corresponding week of 1947 for all diseases except dysentery, typhus fever and scarlet fever.

Diphtheria cases declined 8 percent from 413 to 380 currently although deaths increased from 38 to 47. This was little more than half the number of cases (690) reported in the same week of 1947 and slightly more than a third of the number (1,096) in the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 25.4 and 27.2 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 3.1.

For the second consecutive week, dysentery increased to reach the highest number recorded in any one week this year. There were 55 cases and 9 deaths currently compared with 40 cases and 8 deaths last week. This was about the same as the incidence in the 9th week of 1947 (53 cases) but higher than in the same period of 1946 (31 cases). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 2.1

respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.6.

There was a 20 percent increase in typhoid fever cases, from 90 to 108 currently while deaths increased from 14 to 18. Most of the cases were reported in Hokkaido and northern and central Honshu. The current number remained well below the 1947 figure for the same week (143) and was only 12 percent of the number (874) in the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.2 and 7.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 0.9.

A slight decrease was recorded in paratyphoid fever cases for the fourth consecutive week. There were 24 cases and 1 death currently compared with 29 cases and 1 death previously. Nearly half the cases (10) were in Tokyo while 11 other prefectures had one or two cases each. The current figure was only 63 percent of the number (38) in the 9th week of 1947 and 20 percent of that (120) in 1946. The current case rate (1.6) was nearly 30 percent lower than the cumulative rate (2.2). Both the current and cumulative death rates remained at 0.1.

No smallpox cases were reported currently compared with 3 in the preceding week. There have been no deaths from smallpox this year. In the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were reported 10 and 1,025 cases respectively. In all of the current year there have been only 6 cases reported, making a cumulative case rate of 0.04.

There were 30 cases and 2 deaths from typhus fever this week compared with 20 cases and no deaths previously. This was the third consecutive week for which an increase was recorded and the current number was the highest for any week this year. Three prefectures (Aomori, Tokyo and Gifu) reported 7 cases each and the balance of cases (9) was reported from 5 scattered prefectures. In the same week of 1947 there was approximately the same total number of cases (27) but in the epidemic year of 1946 there were 1,894 cases in the same period. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Malaria (52 cases and no deaths) remained about the same as previously (54 cases and no deaths). More than 3 times this number was reported in the 9th week of 1947 (174). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 3.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.01.

Scarlet fever cases increased from 28 to 39 but were still less than in the 6 previous weeks. One death was reported this week. The current number of cases was only slightly higher than in the same week of 1947 and 1946 when there were 34 and 36 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 3.4. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.03.

For the second consecutive week epidemic meningitis increased to reach the highest weekly number reported this year. There were 55 cases and 13 deaths currently compared with 50 cases and 12 deaths previously. As in the past week, nearly half the cases were in Tokyo-to (20) and Hokkaido (5) while the remainder were reported from 19 scattered prefectures. The current total was only half the number (111) reported in the same week of 1947 but twice that (25) in 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 2.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera, Japanese "B" encephalitis or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 4,485 and 31,403; for gonorrhea, 4,372 and 35,948; for chancroid, 892 and 6,872. Increases were recorded over the previous week for syphilis and chancroid but there was a slight drop in the number of gonorrhea cases. The current numbers were all higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were 2,333 cases of syphilis, 3,527 cases of gonorrhea and 759 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for these diseases were: syphilis, 300.3 and 233.6 respectively; gonorrhea, 292.7 and 267.4; chancroid, 59.7 and 51.1.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week ending 28 February 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	28	3	319	53	18	1	31	4
AOMORI	1	-	46	5	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	75	10	-	-	3	2
MIYAGI	7	-	71	1	-	-	4	-
AKITA	10	-	138	11	-	-	3	-
YAMAGATA	6	1	51	7	4	-	8	-
FUKUSHIMA	9	-	33	3	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	14	3	66	3	1	1	5	3
TOCHIGI	11	3	82	12	-	-	6	-
GUMMA	7	2	*75	13	-	-	*12	1
SAITAMA	6	2	82	6	1	1	4	1
CHIBA	1	-	28	-	-	-	4	-
TOKYO	26	4	234	33	9	2	52	15
KANAGAWA	5	-	93	11	2	-	12	6
NIIGATA	15	3	160	18	-	-	7	*4
TOYAMA	2	-	23	7	-	-	*2	-
ISHIKAWA	14	2	68	11	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	4	2	21	6	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	16	-	-	-	3	-
NAGANO	9	-	103	4	-	-	8	-
GIFU	4	1	22	4	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	8	-	56	11	1	-	7	2
AICHI	10	1	120	10	3	1	10	2
MIIE	8	2	*61	7	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	3	-	21	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	6	1	57	10	-	-	13	4
OSAKA	12	-	66	5	1	-	14	1
HYOGO	17	3	102	15	1	-	8	-
NARA	4	-	21	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	24	2	-	-	3	3
TOTTORI	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	8	-	73	9	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	6	1	59	6	1	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	15	2	91	4	3	-	6	-
YAMAGUCHI	9	-	56	1	1	1	4	2
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	19	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	20	5	NR	NR	2	1
EHIME	13	3	121	20	1	-	7	4
KOCHI	5	1	45	4	1	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	27	2	214	23	5	1	*15	*4
SAGA	12	1	*162	11	-	-	2	2
NAGASAKI	6	-	121	13	1	1	8	1
KUMAMOTO	3	-	42	1	-	-	2	-
OKITA	3	3	*102	*21	-	-	*2	*12
MIYAZAKI	6	1	*90	7	1	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	12	-	*90	8	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	380	47	*3659	*418	55	9	*282	*74

RATE								
Current	25.4	3.1	27.2	3.1	3.7	0.6	2.1	0.6
Previous	27.7	2.5			2.7	0.5		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947

*Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 28 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	29	3	1	-	10	1
AOMORI	7	-	13	1	1	-	1	1
IWATE	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	3	-	13	-	1	-	6	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	23	3	-	-	4	1
IBARAKI	-	1	24	4	2	-	4	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	11	2	-	-	3	-
GUNMA	2	-	*15	1	1	-	7	-
SAITAMA	2	-	25	3	-	-	5	1
CHIBA	3	-	35	1	-	-	2	-
TOKYO	25	4	145	15	10	-	87	1
KANAGAWA	2	1	61	10	2	-	28	-
NIIGATA	3	2	37	4	1	-	15	1
TOYAMA	6	-	11	1	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	1	1	4	1	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	1	-	10	1	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	2
NAGANO	2	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
GIFU	7	-	54	6	2	-	12	-
SHIZUOKA	7	1	51	3	1	-	14	1
AICHI	4	-	33	1	-	-	13	-
MIE	1	-	34	2	1	-	8	-
SHIGA	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	2	1	21	4	-	-	8	1
OSAKA	4	1	28	5	-	-	3	-
HYOGO	4	2	39	10	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	22	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	15	-	-	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	16	1	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	3	2	23	3	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	3	1	-	-	*4	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	10	5	NR	NR	-	1
EHIME	1	-	14	2	-	-	7	-
KOCHI	2	2	14	5	-	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	36	6	1	-	11	-
SAGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	17	3	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	1
OITA	-	-	*11	*2	-	-	*2	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	12	1	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	108	18	* 941	*117	24	1	*301	17

RATE

Current	7.2	1.2	7.1	0.9	1.6	0.1	2.2	0.1
Previous	6.0	0.9			1.9	0.1		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

*Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 28 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	7	-	21	1
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUUMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	7	-	51	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	7	-	12	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
FUJII	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	0	0	6	0	30	2	*182	16
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Rates								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.1
Previous	0.2	0.0			1.3	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	*7	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
CUMMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	6	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	NR	NR	7	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	-	*15	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	*7	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	NR	NR	14	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	NR	NR	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	5	-	NR	NR	-	-
EHIME	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	10	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	*23	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	52	0	*493	1	0	0	0	0
Rates								
Current	3.5	0.0	3.7	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	3.6	0.0			0.0	0.0		

1948 Rates Based upon census population 1 October 1947

* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 28 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	20	304	54	414	443	3856
AOMORI	8	101	16	125	56	*714
IWATE	17	225	4	186	172	1391
MIYAGI	24	*310	22	*155	194	*951
AKITA	1	70	9	147	129	958
YAMAGATA	2	45	3	69	81	593
FUKUSHIMA	4	52	14	175	107	851
IBARAKI	14	107	15	120	63	702
TOCHIGI	17	73	19	205	60	599
GUMMA	9	*58	11	*210	66	*563
SAITAMA	2	11	6	123	128	612
CHIBA	-	-	12	61	103	558
TOKYO	10	58	57	403	625	3568
KANAGAWA	-	18	21	372	254	2090
NIIGATA	9	*140	37	*346	214	*1397
TOYAMA	49	126	39	*340	116	859
ISHIKAWA	11	44	14	159	106	837
FUKUI	10	150	5	61	41	234
YAMANASHI	-	11	1	*74	29	*301
NAGANO	25	192	29	225	131	1071
GIFU	47	309	11	65	70	698
SHIZUOKA	24	97	11	131	128	1058
AICHI	4	109	5	102	134	1446
MIE	48	203	19	128	67	518
SHIGA	14	61	5	90	59	343
KYOTO	33	*103	10	*92	122	*1029
OSAKA	7	100	13	63	353	2240
HYOGO	7	82	-	51	71	864
NARA	-	-	1	7	20	266
WAKAYAMA	1	40	7	68	44	350
TOTTORI	19	149	1	22	70	530
SHIMANE	7	50	28	216	134	862
OKAYAMA	54	193	16	144	82	545
HIROSHIMA	95	459	14	155	239	1612
YAMAGUCHI	23	88	2	66	69	539
TOKUSHIMA	53	202	7	48	40	437
KAGAWA	NR	221	NR	35	NR	310
EHIME	120	940	17	174	217	*1637
KOCHI	94	661	13	83	47	443
FUKUOKA	8	120	77	592	448	2982
SAGA	2	34	15	186	76	605
NAGASAKI	23	135	11	125	122	778
KUMAMOTO	11	124	18	118	61	454
OITA	4	*49	3	*106	22	*562
MIYAZAKI	19	*128	6	26	60	*490
KAGOSHIMA	26	264	17	166	64	469
TOTAL	975	*7016	715	*7029	5937	*44772

RATES						
Current	65.3	52.2	47.9	52.3	397.5	333.1
Previous	62.3		53.6		343.0	

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.
Deaths not available
*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 28 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	8	-	136	-	5	1	38	6	-	-	-	-
IOMORI	1	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	12	-	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	6	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	2	1	10	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	5	-	-	2	9	4	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	*8	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	1	79	2	20	5	87	20	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	20	-	3	-	25	3	-	-	-	-
CHIGATA	-	-	2	-	2	2	7	4	-	-	-	-
IOLAWA	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	4	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	10	1	2	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	36	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	13	-	1	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	18	-	2	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
KYOGO	2	-	10	-	3	1	8	4	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
EHIME	-	-	5	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	8	1	2	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	5	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	*2	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	39	1	*457	4	55	13	*334	79	0	0	0	0

RATES

Current	2.6	0.1	3.4	0.03	3.7	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	1.9	0.0			3.3	0.8			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

*Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 23 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	282	2366	9	59
AOMORI	46	484	1	8
IWATE	59	528	1	2
MIYAGI	101	*808	-	*2
AKITA	31	449	-	-
YAMAGATA	35	322	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	100	909	-	1
IBARAKI	132	1383	-	-
TOCHIGI	82	632	-	4
GUMMA	97	*832	1	*13
SAITAMA	90	601	9	13
CHIBA	65	322	-	-
TOKYO	254	1582	7	32
KANAGAWA	171	1276	1	23
NIIGATA	118	*1048	-	5
TOYAMA	107	832	3	14
ISHIKAWA	72	722	2	5
FUKUI	21	181	-	14
YAMANASHI	24	*270	-	*4
NAGANO	93	855	-	10
GIFU	99	972	1	5
SHIZUOKA	132	907	3	9
AICHI	104	1073	6	*21
MIE	99	781	-	1
SHIGA	42	422	-	1
KYOTO	65	*451	-	*9
OSAKA	80	699	3	25
HYOGO	33	393	-	*4
NARA	8	179	-	1
WAKAYAMA	87	966	3	52
TOTTORI	49	256	-	3
SHIMANE	163	1022	-	6
OKAYAMA	61	433	-	14
HIROSHIMA	125	885	2	73
YAMAGUCHI	35	448	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	70	648	-	28
KAGAWA	NR	331	N R	8
EHIME	229	*1679	3	120
KOCHI	75	610	-	3
FUKUOKA	195	1654	20	*182
SAGA	88	812	-	9
NAGASAKI	57	*615	-	-
KUMAMOTO	76	497	2	16
OITA	9	*352	-	*69
MIYAZAKI	31	241	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	67	541	-	-
TOTAL	4059	*34269	77	*869
RATE				
Current	271.8	254.9	5.2	6.5
Previous	252.2		3.5	

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

Deaths not available.

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Number		
	28 Feb	1 Mar	2 Mar	for first 9 weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	380	690	1096	3659	6162	12492
Dysentery	55	53	31	282	514	381
Typhoid	108	143	874	961	2071	6487
Paratyphoid	24	38	120	301	447	757
Smallpox	0	10	1025	6	126	5560
Typhus Fever	30	27	1894	182	422	4202
Malaria	52	174	NA	493	1390	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	39	34	36	457	391	258
Epidemic Meningitis	55	111	25	334	546	221
Jap B Encephalitis (Suspects)	0	0	NA	0	1	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	47	77	124	418	646	1358
Dysentery	9	11	6	74	122	184
Typhoid	18	14	91	117	265	975
Paratyphoid	1	2	4	17	28	36
Smallpox	0	3	100	0	14	583
Typhus Fever	2	1	44	16	31	234
Malaria	0	1	NA	1	6	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	3	6	4	11	23
Epidemic Meningitis	13	31	4	79	143	48
Jap B Encephalitis (Suspects)	0	0	NA	0	2	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947, and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Rates		
	28 Feb	1 Mar	2 Mar	for first 9 weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	25.4	46.1	75.9	27.2	45.8	96.1
Dysentery	3.7	3.5	2.1	2.1	3.8	2.9
Typhoid	7.2	9.6	60.5	7.1	15.4	49.9
Paratyphoid	1.6	2.5	8.3	2.2	3.3	5.8
Smallpox	0.0	0.7	71.0	0.04	0.9	42.8
Typhus Fever	2.0	1.8	131.2	1.4	3.1	32.3
Malaria	3.5	11.6	NA	3.7	10.3	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.0
Epidemic Meningitis	3.7	7.4	1.7	2.5	4.1	1.7
Jap B Encephalitis (Suspects)	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	3.1	5.1	8.6	3.1	4.8	10.4
Dysentery	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4
Typhoid	1.2	0.9	6.3	0.9	2.0	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	0.0	0.2	6.9	0.0	0.1	4.5
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	1.8
Malaria	0.0	0.1	NA	0.01	0.04	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.03	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4
Jap B Encephalitis (Suspects)	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not available

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

1948 Rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947.

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

1946 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING- 28 February 1948

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	23	189	224	1717	127	*997
AOMORI	14	106	69	559	52	385
IVATE	2	19	17	140	25	200
MIYAGI	20	105	79	504	70	319
AKITA	3	46	26	540	35	477
YAMAGATA	3	14	26	173	59	305
FUKUSHIMA	17	88	83	505	69	418
IBARAKI	14	96	59	428	61	435
TOCHIGI	13	102	72	508	108	643
GUM A	.1	*27	63	*403	56	*375
SAITAMA	10	66	44	298	34	287
CHIBA	11	98	53	637	61	816
TOKYO	59	422	309	*2296	789	*3693
KANAGAWA	72	475	323	2260	245	1573
NIIGATA	10	*115	90	*637	76	*523
TOYAMA	8	63	52	479	63	500
ISHIKAWA	14	102	28	452	43	348
FUKUI	5	34	24	245	37	276
YAMANASHI	1	44	22	285	17	190
NAGANO	11	78	275	1710	205	1250
GIFU	13	94	69	563	51	340
SHIZUOKA	20	109	98	614	100	*750
AICHI	169	813	460	2418	299	1335
MIE	13	149	92	575	87	609
SHIGA	11	125	25	274	36	295
KYOTO	57	406	168	1714	199	1317
OSAKA	49	460	226	1640	225	*2027
HYOGO	88	406	326	1857	467	*2185
NARA	19	105	29	280	28	320
WAKAYAMA	8	171	101	739	49	418
TOTTORI	NR	41	NR	373	NR	293
SHIMANE	4	33	19	218	25	177
OKAYAMA	26	217	66	786	65	767
HIROSHIMA	32	258	144	1117	109	782
YAMAGUCHI	12	88	71	632	88	507
TOKUSHIMA	4	52	18	266	19	271
KAGAWA	NR	75	NR	168	NR	153
EHIME	5	63	38	416	59	414
KOCHI	7	31	32	244	25	151
FUKUOKA	NR	*468	NR	*2370	NR	*1551
SAGA	5	70	98	716	54	466
NAGASAKI	18	157	116	1008	68	700
KUMAMOTO	11	57	57	634	62	560
OITA	8	*57	84	*571	72	*377
MIYAZAKI	1	40	47	318	31	147
KAGOSHIMA	1	*38	50	*661	35	*481
TOTAL	892	*6872	4372	*35948	4485	*31403

RATE						
Current	59.7	51.1	292.7	267.4	300.3	233.6
Previous	59.1		300.4		251.4	

Rates per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

Deaths not available.

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 AND 1948

DISEASES	WEEK ENDING			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	28 FEB 1948	1 MAR 1947	2 MAR 1946	FIRST 9 WEEKS		
				1948	1947	1946

NUMBER

CHANCROID	892	759	408	6,872	7,001	3,099
GONORRHEA	4,372	3,527	1,753	35,948	29,589	13,361
SYPHILIS	4,485	2,333	854	31,403	18,858	8,076

RATES

CHANCROID	59.7	50.7	28.3	51.1	52.0	23.8
GONORRHEA	292.7	235.8	121.4	267.4	219.8	102.8
SYPHILIS	300.3	156.0	59.1	233.6	140.1	62.1

Rates per 100,000 population per Annum
 1948 Rates based upon Census population 1 Oct 1947
 1947 Rates based upon Estimated population 1 Jul 1947
 1946 Rates based upon estimated population 1 Jul 1946